



Soviet national hockey team takes the lead



Vladislav Tretyak minding the Soviet goal.

The Soviet team is the only one to have undergone three rounds of the world and European championship in Finland without losing a game. After the Italians in the first game, they went on to defeat their constant rivals for medals in the European championship, Czechoslovakia, 5-3 and Sweden, 7-3.

The USSR team has always had an ace trio who set the tone by joining the game at moments of suspense. Over the past decade, the three crack attackers were Mikhailov, Petrov and Khramov. Experts believe that this year's younger team is strong precisely because it has players of about the same standards. The 1982 team has no distinct striker squad, yet all the five show equal ability and each could take over the game equally well.



Soviet striker Viktor Shalimov seems to have a fair for critical goals. Photo by TASS correspondent Igor Utkin exclusively for "MN".

19th TITLE FOR TTT

The TTT women's basketball club from Riga have defeated Leningrad Spartak, 84-60, to win the championship with six rounds still to go, their 19th such title yet.

Win for a start

Sverdlovsk Uralochka women's volleyball club beat Japanese champions Hitachi, 3-1, in Tokyo at the start of their tour there.

EQUESTRIAN NEWS

Melanie Smith, USA, won the world show jumping cup in the three-day finals in Göteborg. She is the first female winner yet in the cup four-year history.

The world show jumping cup is contested in several stages in the European and American zones, with the top competitors qualifying for the final.

FOOTBALL PLAYERS DISAPPOINTED

The USSR national team went down to Loma Negra from the town of Olavarría, 1-0, on its current tour of Argentina.

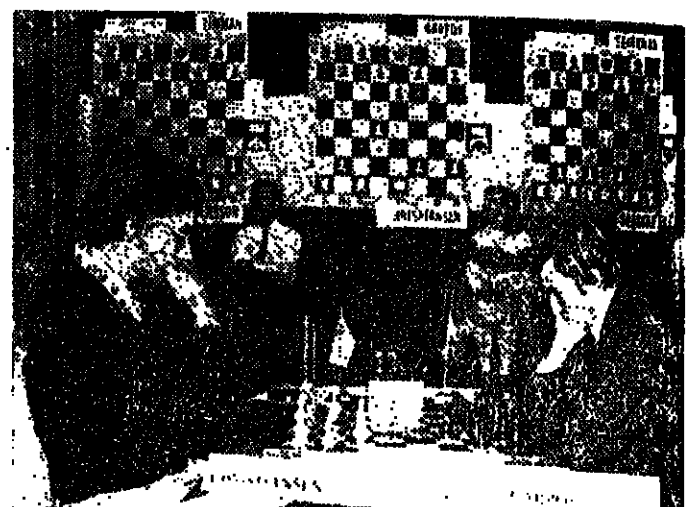
CHESS

Swedish Grandmaster Ulf Andersson leads in a big international chess tournament in London, with 2.5 points after three rounds. He drew his latest game

with Ljubomir Ljubojević, Yugoslavia. World champion Anatoly Karpov tied with Briton Jonathan Speelman and Lajos Portisch, Hungary, beat Boris Spassky.

Oleg Romanishin and Lev Psakhis came second and third respectively at an international tournament in Dortmund. The winning Grandmaster, Vlastimil

Horst, Czechoslovakia, totalled 8.5 points out of 11. Romanishin amassed 8 points, and Psakhis 7.5.



World champion Anatoly Karpov vs Larry Christiansen, USA. Photo UPI-TASS.

Oxygen masks at the ready

The first Soviet expedition yet to make an attempt on Mount Everest is working during heavy odds; according to Sir Edmund Hillary, the first climber to conquer this perennially snow-clad and capricious summit which rises to heights of 8,848 metres, the route selected by the Soviet team was considered until only recently practically unscalable.

In a month of work under very forbidding conditions the team have set up three interim camps, one as high as 8,000 m. The weather this season is very unsettled, with hurricane-force winds and frequent snowfalls hindering the climb; at altitudes of over 7,000 m, temperatures drop far below -20°C, especially at night, which is very rare for the spring climbing season in

the Himalayas. Still, the Soviet expedition moves steadily upwards, never easing up on a route which gets longer by the day.

The first group led by Eduard Myslovsky had a particularly tough time of it for such days apart from getting up the first camp at a height of 7,820 m it cleared the way for another 150 metres uphill.

The groups led by Valentin Ivanov and Karbek Valiyev will take over from there, while the fourth group, led by Valery Khramov, will have to set up camp No. 4 at an altitude of 8,200 m and ascend still further.

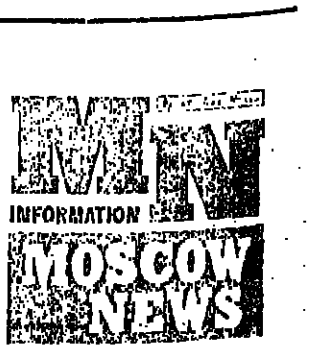
On reaching 7,000 metres the team started using their oxygen masks.

Handball: a Gullivers' game?

The Central Army Club, the Minsk Army Club and Kuntsevo, plus another three clubs will vie for the national men's handball title in the final round of the championship.

Soviet handball line-up chief coach Alexander Yevtushenko thus commented on the elimination games in Kaliningrad: "The teams' standards have appreci-

ably levelled off, most games ending with a goal or two superlative margin. This points to the upgraded skills of players in all clubs, he stressed. The recent influx of tall players into all clubs is also gratifying. Yevtushenko said—the recent world championship made it clear that only teams with tall players can hope to win.



EDITORIAL BOARD

Address: 16/2 Gorky St. Moscow. Printed at the "Izvestia" Press Moscow, USSR. Published Tuesday and Saturday. Index 50078.

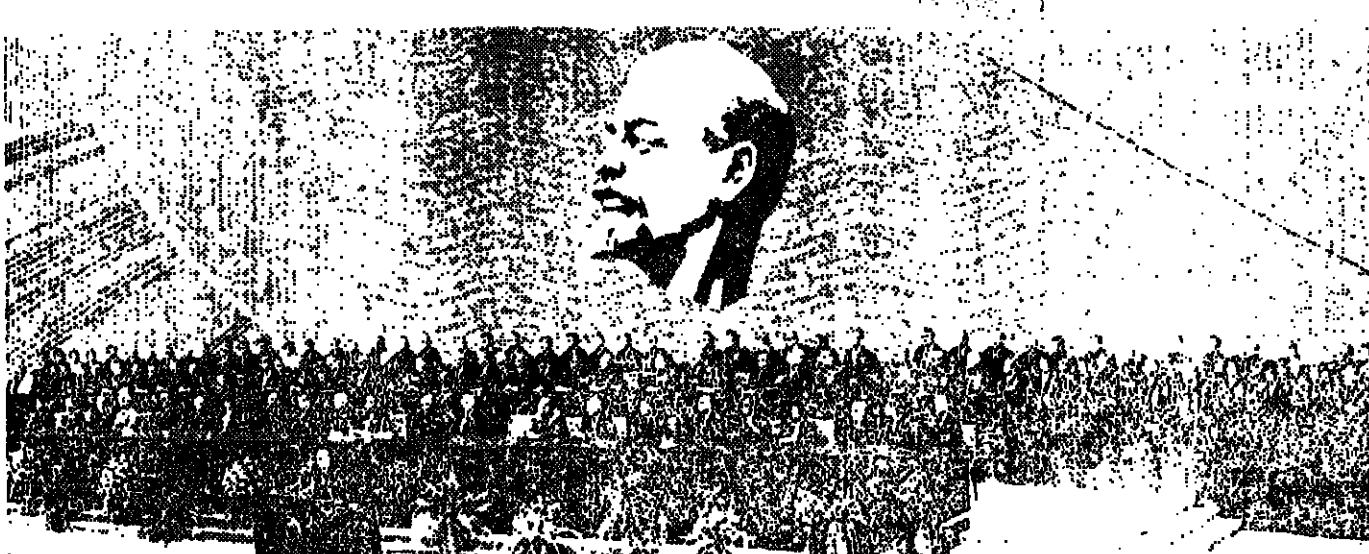
MN INFORMATION No. 31, 1982

By air - from Moscow

INFORMATION

No. 32 (346), APRIL 24-26, 1982

Price 5 kopeks



The Kremlin Palace of Congresses. The Presidium of the ceremonial meeting dedicated to the 112th anniversary of the birth of V. I. Lenin.

ETERNAL YOUTH OF LENINISM

Without the strong peacekeeping policy of the Soviet Union an irreparable disaster would have overtaken our planet.

Moscow is prepared for a constructive dialogue with Washington.

In the theory and practice of Leninism, the problems of world politics, and in particular the problem of war and peace, occupy an exclusively important place, said Yuri Andropov, member of the Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee in his report to the celebration meeting in Moscow dedicated to the 112th anniversary since the birth of Vladimir Lenin.

The new society does not need war which is contrary to all its interests and ideals, and to all the strivings of the working people. Today, when the question of war and peace has become a matter of life and death for entire nations and for human civilization itself, the ideas expressed by Lenin have acquired an unusual topicality.

MILITARY MIGHT CANNOT ENSURE PEACE

The Soviet Union has never proceeded from the idea that a lasting peace can be achieved only through military force and through policy based on such force.

Such a policy leads not to peace, but to an arms race, to confrontation and eventually to war.

That we have lived for almost forty years in peace, that we can look forward confidently to the future, is due in no small measure to the foreign policy pursued by the Soviet Union and to the battle it wages against the threat of a nuclear catastrophe in the name of life and the preservation and prosperity of mankind.

Our people are convinced that another world war can be averted. In order to achieve this, it is necessary that vigorous actions should be undertaken by all peace-loving forces, all governments, political parties and leaders who hold dear the future of humanity.

Such action is particularly important today. It is important because, being faced with an unprecedented upswing in the mass anti-war movement, the advocates of "cold war" step up not only their propaganda efforts, but also their political manoeuvres. In order to deceive the public, attempts are being made to take advantage of the diplomatic negotiations, including the talks on limitation of armaments and on disarmament. Our impression is that sometimes these negotiations are entered into only

for the sake of sowing illusions that in this way the arms race may be continued by lullying the vigilance of the public.

TWO LINES AT THE TALKS

This is exactly the line that the West is pursuing at the Vienna talks on the reduction of arms and armed forces in Central Europe. The Soviet Union and the socialist countries on many occasions tried to take these negotiations out of deadlock. But each time their Western partners have found more and more pretexts to prevent an agreement.

It looks as though it was with this pattern in mind that the American delegation began negotiations to limit medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe. The situation is made all the more complicated by the limitations of time.

As is known, a short while ago, Washington again promised that the Americans will soon be ready to start negotiations on limiting and reducing strategic weapons. There is no need to calculate into startling negotiations. The Soviet Union is ready to hold such talks.

In the speeches made at the 17th Trade Union Congress and at celebrations in Tashkent, Leonid Brezhnev set forth a whole complex of constructive proposals.

Salyut-7 in orbit

As part of its programme for space exploration, the Soviet Union put Salyut-7, a scientific orbital station, into orbit, on April 19, 1982.

The station has been launched to continue the scientific and technical experiments carried out in Soviet manned orbital complexes for the benefit of science and the national economy. During the flight the on-board system and instruments will be further studied.

According to telemetric information, Salyut-7's on-board systems are functioning normally.

LENIN PRIZE WINNERS FOR 1982

It has become already a tradition with the Committee for Lenin and State Prizes to name the Lenin Prize winners on one of these April days when the country celebrates Lenin's birthday.

Among this year's winners is a group of scientists, led by Academician Dmitry Skobeltsyn, who made a whole series of fundamental discoveries in nuclear physics in the course of many years of cosmic ray studies. The results thus obtained are pertinent to both high-energy physics and the physics of cosmic rays.

A great contribution to geology has been made by a group led by Academician Yevgeny Sergeyev. In their monograph, "Engineering Geology of the USSR", they, for the first time ever, gave a comprehensive survey of the geological conditions throughout the USSR.

A Lenin Prize has been given for the theoretical, experimental and clinical assessment of the use of immobilized enzymes. These enzymes are placed into a certain carrier which, circulating in the blood, is being slowly destroyed thus prolonging the effect of a drug. This method is highly effective in the treatment of blood clotting and heart attacks. This work was supervised by Academician Yevgeny Chazov.

A Lenin Prize also goes to a group led by Professor Mikhail Rusinov for their major study and development of special wide-aperture optical instruments.

The list of Lenin Prize winners for 1982 in literature, art and architecture includes Mikola Bazhan, Ukrainian poet and translator, scholar and journalist.

The Bolshoi Theatre singer, Yevgeny Nestorovskiy, won the prize for the opera parts of Boris Godunov and Ivan Susanin and for his concert programmes performed in 1977-1980.

The opera, "The Stolen Moon", and a violin concerto won the prize for Georgian composer Otar Taktakishvili.

Director Lev Kulidzanov, playwrights Anatoly Gribkov and Boris Dobrodavov, cameraman Vadim Yusov as well as young actress Yevgeniya Klav from Bulgaria and Bessie Blume from the GDR were given the prize for the TV serial "Carl Marx Early Years".

Those awarded for the Olympic short complex in Moscow, built for the 1980 Olympics, include architects Leonid Aleksandrov and Boris Tshor. Also awarded are Moldavian opera singer Maria Buzescu, the art director of the Moscow Children's Medical Theatre Natalya Sait, popular movie and dramatic actor Kirill Lavrov, and artist Dmitry Nalbandyan.

ATTENTION, SUBSCRIBERS ABROAD

DEAR READERS,

"MN Information" comes out on Tuesdays and Saturdays, and offers in brief the latest information on events in the USSR and in the world reported by TASS and foreign news agencies. Nothing short of the material carried in the editions of both "Moscow News" and "MN Information" gives you a full idea of life in the Soviet Union for the week.

Subscription to "Moscow News" and "MN Information" can be taken out with the following firms.

ENGLAND

- Collet's Holdings Ltd., Denington Estate, Wellingborough, Northamptonshire NN8 2 QJ, Wellingborough [0933] 224331
- Central Book Ltd., 14, The Leathermarket, London, SE1 3ER
- Bulley Subscription Agents Ltd., Warrin House, Folkestone, Kent CT19 6PH

PAKISTAN

- "Classic" Shahrat-E-Quaid-E-Azam (The Mall) Lahore-3
- People's Publishing House, 2A, Shahrat-E-Quaid-E-Azam P.O. Box 862 Lahore
- Standard Publishing House, Marina Hotel, Bonni Rd. Karachi-4

OSTERREICH

- Globus Verlag, ausländischer Zeitschriften, Höchstädtplatz 2, A-1706 Wien

P.D.R.V.

- The 14th October Printing, Publication, Distribution, Advertising Corporation, P.O. Box 4227, Aden

For all questions involving non-receipt of the paper, delivery of the paper to a new address, etc., please contact the firm from whom you obtained the subscription.

FACTS and EVENTS

① The United States has carried out another nuclear test, the fourth to date, this year in the Nevada desert.

② Unidentified persons have blown up a telephone exchange in the centre of Madrid, leaving 700,000 subscribers without a telephone. Telephone services have been cut off at a number of ministries, as well as at government offices and banks.

One person died and 40 were wounded in an explosion that shook central Paris. In the photos the scene of the explosion.

(Continued on page 2)

SOVIET UNION CONDEMNS AGGRESSOR

Israel has committed yet one more gangster style aggressive action against Lebanon. Its planes have carried out a massive bomb attack on the capital of this sovereign nation, Beirut, and on other Lebanese cities and villages. Again innocent people, including children, women and old people, are the victims, charges a TASS statement.

Israeli leaders have long been planning expansionist moves against Lebanon. At the same time they wanted to do away with the Palestine Liberation Organization—the staunch guardian of the Palestine Arabs which fights for the restoration

of their legitimate rights. Tel Aviv does not hide the fact, the statement continues, that the new gangster style action was undertaken in order to "punish" Palestinians for the continuing mass demonstrations by the people of the occupied Arab territories, in order to intimidate the Palestinians and to crush their will and determination in the struggle for freedom and independence.

The aggression against Lebanon, the statement emphasizes, is a direct result of American-Israeli strategic cooperation and is used by Israel to advance its goals.

AMERICAN MISSILES ARE NO RESPONSE TO SS-20s

Bern. The instalment of new American medium-range missiles in Western Europe would increase the risk of an armed conflict on the continent, Major-General M. H. von Meyendorff, former chief of the Dutch Royal Academy, told the Swiss "Tagesspiegel".

This follows from the fact, he stressed, that the American Pershing-2 and cruise missiles are essentially strategic weapons aimed at striking at targets on Soviet territory. I do not be-

lieve these missiles are a response as it were to the Soviet SS-20 missiles, he further charged. They took between 10 and 15 years to develop and manufacture, he continued, and consequently the decision to produce them was taken at a time when nothing was ever heard of the SS-20 missiles.

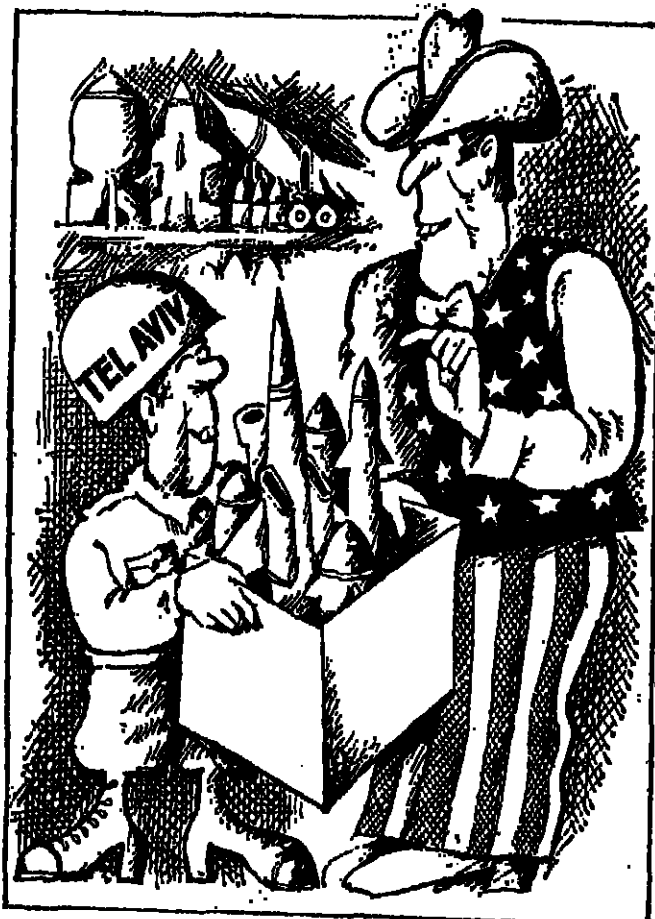
There is no military need, he emphasized, to deploy new American missiles in Europe, where complete parity exists.

VIETNAMESE MINISTER IN WEST GERMANY

Bonn. The government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam sees the establishment of peace in South-East Asia as one of its critical goals, said visiting Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach.

The Vietnamese people who suffered from decades of hostilities in their territory, he stressed, have no more cherished goal than to live in durable peace, and therefore Vietnam is quite interested in normalizing relations with all South-East Asian nations.

The minister castigated Peking's foreign policy, stressing that it aims at escalating tensions and confrontation in South-East Asia. Peking is still supporting the Pol Pot gangs in Kampuchea, and is working hard to destabilize that country and its legitimate government. Help is also being provided for the subversives in Kampuchea from Thai territory, he pointed out. As for Vietnam, he emphasized, it respects an independent and sovereign Kampuchea and is building relations with it on the principles of equality and good-neighbourliness.



Well, I've taken care of military supplies. Now I have to express my concern over the situation in the Middle East.

Drawing by N. Shcherbakov

EMERGENCY MEASURES IN NIGERIA

Lagos. The Nigerian President, Shehu Shagari, has declared a state of emergency aimed at improving the economic situation in the republic. Strict government control will be imposed on imports and the financing of major projects in economic development.

A special economic and financial commission has been set

up to consider and approve all development projects worth over two million naira. A ban has been imposed on imports of some goods. Sh. Shagari has said that foreigners and Western companies found guilty of financial improprieties will be banned from all activity in the country.

plant. Firstly, Tel Aviv and Preforia must be divested of their brazen belief that they stand above the law. It must be made quite clear to them that the price of their actions will be an increasingly isolated position in the world. The recent session of the Coordination Bureau of the Non-Aligned Countries appealed to all these countries belonging to the movement to keep Israel and South Africa under full boycott. The impact of such a measure would of course be considerably enhanced were other states to join forces with the non-aligned countries in this appeal. And secondly, the source of the self-confident and outrageous behaviour being displayed by South Africa and Israel lies less in their military potential than in the support from some western circles, in particular from America. Israel has always fought, and continues to do so, with American arms. But, in providing Israel with arms the American administration publicly announced that they were only to be used for defence purposes. Similar stipulations were attached to the provision of American military technology to South Africa.

Today planes and tanks from America, or made under American licence, under the command of Israeli and South African crews have taken up positions not for defensive purposes but for an unprovoked attack. Surely, it is high time that Washington interfered and, in conformity with international law, demanded that Tel Aviv and Preforia fulfil the obligations they entered into with Washington! Certainly, the Security Council has the right to expect such actions from American quarters.

There are two ways of punishing Israel and South Africa to give up their aggressive

Brezhnev on tension in the Indian Ocean

(Continued from page 1)

It is from such a standpoint that we approach the proposals by the countries of the Indian Ocean that their area should be converted into a zone of peace. Supporting these proposals, the Soviet Union proceeds from the idea that their implementation would make life in the Indian Ocean area substantially healthier. Our proposals on the limitation of naval operations and that confidence-building measures be extended to seas and oceans, particularly to areas with busy sea routes, are aimed at this goal.

Leonid Brezhnev notes that it is vital that all peace-loving states and peoples and all democratic public forces take active and vigorous action in the struggle to turn the Indian Ocean into a zone of peace. There can be no doubt that by taking united and purposeful action this important problem can be solved. I am sure that your conference will prove to be a major landmark on this road, he concluded.

PEREZ DE CUELLAR: GREAT POWERS SHOULD WORK FOR MUTUAL DETENTE

New York. UN Secretary General J. Perez de Cuellar has urged that UN member-states work for lasting peace on earth, for real disarmament, lowered military confrontation and greater understanding among nations. Speaking in New York, he specifically stressed the overriding importance of a better international climate to maintain peace on this planet. We need to intensify the drive for detente among the great powers, which would facilitate the solution of many world problems in line with the UN Charter, he emphasized. One should not forget, though, he stressed, that real detente hinges on detente not only between East and West but among all members of the world community.

A war could only result in mutual annihilation, he went on, and therefore concerted efforts are needed to eliminate the threat of nuclear war. Cuellar emphasized in this respect the critical significance of a mass disarmament for bolstering world peace.

Unemployment worries trade unions

The Hague. No society can afford with impunity that 30 to 40 per cent of its school-leavers be left jobless. No one should close their eyes to the fact that mass unemployment creates a favourable environment for political extremism, declared W. Cock, Chairman of the European Trade Union Confederation (ETUC), addressing delegates attending the opening session of the Conference. That is why the European trade union movement rejects the socio-economic policies which most West European countries have been carrying out in recent years. The problem of the present time cannot be solved with methods which worked in the past.

W. Cock pointed out that if there is no change in the unemployment growth rate or in the methods used to combat unemployment there will be more than 20 million people out of work in Western Europe by 1985.



"Hands off El Salvador!" is the slogan carried by thousands of demonstrators in Washington in support of the peoples of El Salvador and other Latin American countries fighting against the imperialist domination of the United States and for national independence and freedom. In the photo: the demonstrators in the streets of Washington.

TOGETHER AGAINST WAR



Romesh CHANDRA, President of the World Peace Council, speaks to MN correspondent Vladimir Bogdanov on WPC activities

The World Peace Council is today the biggest mass movement of the peoples in human history. And its role has considerably increased at present when the danger of a new nuclear war is fast becoming a reality. The World Peace Council is active at different governmental and non-governmental levels. It sponsors international conferences, meetings and assemblies with the purpose of strengthening peace and security on earth.

I would like to note what is relatively new in our movement — the vast upsurge of young people. This is true particularly

of European countries and now it is also becoming evident in the United States of America as well.

The growing force with which WPC attracts new participants is a result of our movement's increased authority and influence. Over the 30 years of its existence socio-political basis has significantly expanded. The forces now cooperating with the WPC have grown both quantitatively and qualitatively.

In all our actions we seek coordination with different peace-loving movements and this activity brings good results. Here are just several examples.

In February this year a "Dialogue in problems of disarmament and detente" was held in Vienna. 350 representatives of 63 countries took part. People of different outlooks and political conviction were united by their common purpose — to find ways of preserving peace.

Recently representatives of about 100 international and national organizations and anti-war mass movements met in Geneva. This meeting appealed to the international community to step up their efforts in the struggle against the nuclear threat.

The active participation of the WPC in such forums confirms its efforts to unite all peace-loving forces and its support for all those who, irrespective of their political differences, struggle against the danger of war.

RESPONSE

Reagan in the role of peacemaker

Today, I know that many people point to the unimaginable horrors of nuclear war...

In answer to those who protest against nuclear war, I can only say that I am with you...

These words, so uncharacteristic of pronouncements by representatives of the present American administration, were uttered, believe it or not, by Ronald Reagan in a radio broadcast to the nation.

One can make several guesses as to why Reagan has now decided to adopt the role of peacemaker.

In the first place, the American administration is worried by the anti-war movement which in the wake of Western Europe, has now swept the United States.

In the second place, there is growing public discontent over the race in nuclear missiles now underway in America and awareness that this race increases the threat of a disaster for the United States itself.

In the third place, his words must have been prompted by the fear of becoming notorious as a warmonger in the eyes of the public.

It looks as though it has been decided in Washington that the best way to pacify American public opinion and to cool down the heat of the anti-war movement is to resort to peaceful phraseology. Yet, people are waiting for concrete action towards disarmament, and not just words.

Igor DANILIN

FACTS AND EVENTS

According to France Press, quoting Chinese newspapers, the population of Shanghai has gone over the 12-million mark. The population of China's largest city continues to grow despite the birth control measures.

Iranian taxi-drivers carrying women without yashmaks will be brought to court. This decision by the religious tribunal is reported in the Iranian press.

A call for unilateral nuclear disarmament by Britain has been made by delegates attending the annual conference of the National Union of Teachers in Scarborough.

FROM THE SOVIET PRESS

DISSENSION IN WESTERN ALLIANCE

Under the conditions of the developing fierce struggle between the Western countries for foreign markets and spheres of influence, the SOVIETISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA newspaper writes, the USA is putting not only the whole of its economic but also all its political power against its partners. Not contenting themselves with the fact that the West Europeans have to pay for an inflated dollar rate in the foreign markets, Reagan administration is out to get political concessions from them and thereby to strengthen the sheltered American leadership in the Western world. This is done in the first place by intimidating Western Europe with the "Soviet menace" and by the frenzied stirring up of East-West tension. This is precisely where economics and politics mix today more than anywhere else.

The reverse side of the American administration's attempt to pack up economic relations with the East, is its effort to increase the energy dependence of the West European countries on American monopolies and make them buy energy fuels only through the Inter's economic agency, the news-paper writes.

PROTEST FROM SOVIET BIOLOGISTS

A group of Soviet scientists has appeared in LITERATURNAYA GAZETA for active protest against the creation of biological weapons.

I. Sapronov, V. Orlov, A. Alexeyev, and N. Kuznetsov, researchers at the Moscow Institute of Medical Parasitology and Tropical Medicine, have expressed deep concern over reports that have appeared in the press on the work in progress on biological weapons of research centres in the USA and Britain.

We, Soviet scientists, share our people's concern for peace. Our people, after all, suffered the heavy losses in the war against nazism. We believe in the sincerity of our government's efforts aimed at ensuring peace on earth. Yet we see how tension is mounting all over the world and not through any fault of our country. Science can be the source of the greatest benefits for humanity, but can also be the cause of the greatest tragedies. Everything depends in whose hands the fruits of research by honest scientists end up.

NAVAL ARMS RACE SHOULD BE STOPPED

The KRASNAYA ZVEZDA newspaper calls for an end to the naval arms race. It says that the United States will not be able to intimidate the Soviet Union and its allies. The socialist countries have everything necessary for thwarting the plans of imperialism aimed at attaining military superiority. At the same time one cannot shut one's eyes to the serious consequences of the naval arms race which jeopardizes the security of peoples on all continents.

The United States is going to considerably extend the sphere of operation of its naval strategic forces. At the Pentagon they do not conceal that it is planned to deploy the latest atomic submarines of the Ohio type, each carrying 24 Tiden missiles, in the Indian Ocean and South Pacific. In other words, the states of South and South-East Asia, as well as Australia and New Zealand, will in effect become nuclear hostages of the USA. The noble aim of the Soviet Union sets itself to prevent an atomic catastrophe including a catastrophe deriving from the oceans, the newspaper stresses.

MADRID CONFERENCE: POSITIVE ROLE OF NEUTRAL AND NON-ALIGNED COUNTRIES

The neutral and non-aligned countries continue to play a positive role as regards the Madrid meeting. They have more than once showed themselves to be advocates of a continued constructive dialogue, the NEW TIMES magazine points out. These countries have prepared and officially tabled a draft final document covering the entire gamut of questions of security and cooperation in Europe formulated in the Helsinki Final Act.

Analyzing the draft final document and the activities of a number of neutral and non-aligned countries in Madrid, however, it has to be pointed out that, regrettably, they do not always strictly follow the Helsinki Final Act, in which the commitments of the sides are carefully balanced. There were certain vacillations caused, in part, by heavy pressure of some NATO countries seeking to undermine the general European process and to revise the Helsinki accords. However, despite vacillations and certain peculiarities of the position of neutral countries on a number of issues — which, in fact, prompted the Soviet delegation to say that it cannot subscribe to every line and every word of the draft — by and large the neutral and non-aligned countries have been playing a positive role at the meeting... the draft final document tabled by them in Madrid constitutes a good basis for achieving commonly acceptable results.

OF INTEREST

Know thy place

Four out of five cars parked in the streets of London are put under the "No Parking" signs. According to the newspaper "Times", London police intend in the near future to introduce special brackets which could be locked on a car's wheel, in order to have the bracket removed, the culpable driver will be obliged to pay a fine of 25 pounds.

Clowning goals

Zepp Meyer, goalie of the FRG national soccer team and a

popular player, often appears on television... as a clown. The 1982 New York broadcast also featured him with his favourite colour, a parrot the two artists made an attempt to forecast the results of the soccer world championship in Spain.

Round the world on skis

Two and a half years ago, R. Fennell and C. Britton, of Britain, set out on a round-the-world voyage on skis and snowmobiles. The South and North Poles. Early in 1987 they reached the South Pole. A few days ago, they arrived the

North Pole. At the moment, the volunteer explorers are heading for Greenwich hoping to complete their journey by July.



Round the Soviet Union

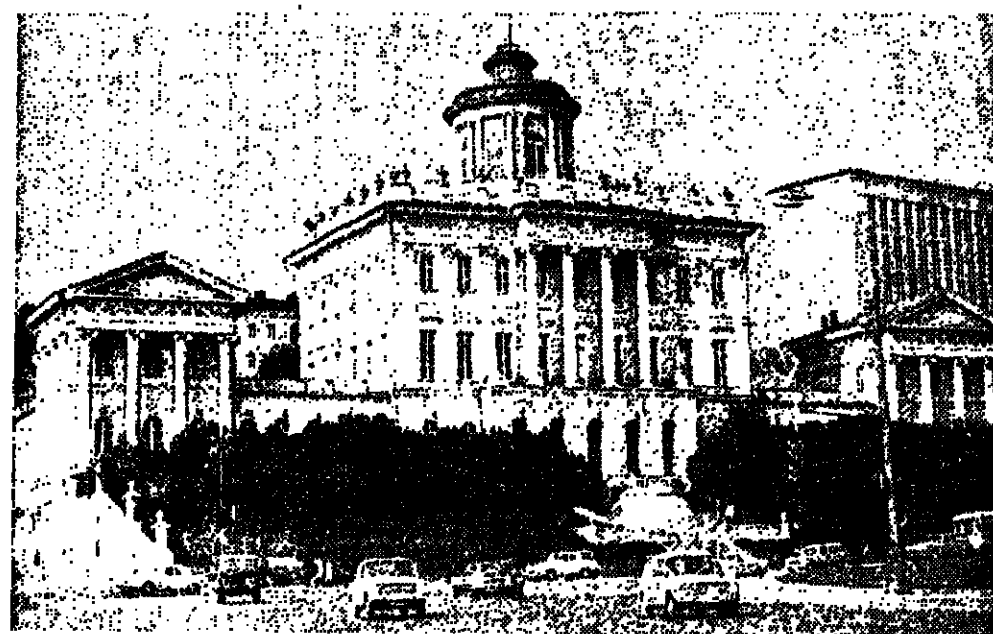
● ASTRONOMERS AT THE SHEMAKHA ASTROPHYSICAL OBSERVATORY, ATTACHED TO THE AZERBAIJANI ACADEMY OF SCIENCES, HAVE COMPILED A CATALOGUE OF OUTER SPACE X-RAY SOURCES. It contains data on all the 677 known sources established by spacecraft. The Azerbaijani physicists have not only systematized the coordinates and brightness of the sources by using from various countries, they have also determined the class of the new so-called slow X-ray stars.

● SCIENTISTS AT THE INSTITUTE OF ORGANIC SYNTHESIS OF THE ACADEMY OF SCIENCES OF THE LITHUANIAN SSR HAVE SYNTHESIZED hormones which play a major role in human and animal processes, especially in the stimulation of defensive mechanisms. Much of the Institute's work is concentrated on the synthesis of natural compounds.

● THE KYZYL-TUU BLOOD-STOCK STATE-RUN FARM, IN THE DZHANGI-DZHOZ REGION OF KIRGHIZIA, IS THE NATION'S largest supplier of goat down for making the renowned Orenburg down scarves. Recently the farm sent a large consignment of down to the Orenburg factory which produces these scarves. Soon another 15,500 tonnes it to be shipped.

● THE "SHELF-2" FLOATING PLATFORM WHICH HAS ARRIVED AT THE PORT OF BAKU WILL HELP TO EXTEND OIL PROSPECTING OPERATIONS IN THE CASPIAN, BY DRILLING 6,000-METRE BOREHOLES. A special device damps the waves enabling the rig to operate in a point-six storm. The "Shelf-2" platform can work in areas where the sea is up to 200 metres deep.

● THE NEW "GELATI" TRADE UNION RESORT IN GEORGIA IS MEANT FOR THE YOUNGER GENERATION OF SOVIET CITIZENS. It recently opened its doors to its first visitors: 200 mothers and their children. Resorts catering for families have been established in the Georgian towns of Borzhomi, Nabeglavi, and Kobuleti.



THE LENIN LIBRARY

In August 1893, the following entry appeared on the list of persons wishing to use the reading-room at Moscow's only public library: "Vladimir Ulyanov, barrister aide".

The reading-room staff and readers—it was requested by Leo Tolstoy, Fyodor Dostoyevsky and Anton Chekhov—had no idea who the young man was. Though several decades later UNESCO would describe him as the most widely read author in the world.

Today the library, now named after Lenin, is the biggest in this country.

Over 8,000 people a day make use of its 22 reading-rooms. The Lenin Library (formerly the Rumyantsev public library founded in 1862) has 31,000,000 books and magazines.

An electronic computer centre, a conveyor belt and pneumatic dispatch make life much easier for the 3,000-strong staff.

A book exchange is maintained



with nearly 4,000 libraries and other organizations across the world. But international cooperation can take other forms: for instance, the library organizes seminars on library sciences and exhibitions on an exchange basis. Library staff contribute articles to special publications, participate in conferences, colloquia, and in the work of the International Federation of Library Associations and Institutions.

COAL FROM SOVIET KAZAKHSTAN

A new coal deposit, found in the south of the city of Tselinograd, in Kazakhstan, is estimated to contain 500 million tonnes of coal.

Its thick seams lie close to the surface and can be mined by the cheap open-cast technique. What is more, the deposit is located near an electrified railroad leading to the industrial area of the Urals.

At present Kazakhstan accounts for one-sixth of the Soviet Union's coal output. It supplies coal not only to its own industrial centres but also to Western Siberia and to the Soviet republics in Central Asia.

Kazakhstan's mineral resources are far from exhausted: to date, only half of the known coal deposits in the republic have been worked.

A big fuel and energy centre is being built up on the basis of the Ekibastuz coal deposit in Kazakhstan. It is planned to build four thermal power stations there with a capacity of four million kilowatts each. One of them is already in operation. Power generated at the centre will be transmitted to the central regions of the USSR, to the Urals, to the Altai and to Kazakhstan.

SEA JANITORS

Kamchatka's coastal waters are to be well protected by a special boat to be built at the Zhdanov shipbuilding yards. The ship which is designed to clear the sea of oil slicks and debris will be registered at Petropavlovsk-Kamchatsky, has passed her sea trials.

The first such ship built at the yards ten years ago could only operate within a radius of the port water area; the new ships, however, will deal with oil slicks in the open sea. There has been a twofold increase in their speed and working rate. This enables them to clean up two and a half hectares of sea in an hour.

I believe, Alexandrovsky goes on, that there will come a time when physicians will prescribe personal drugs for patients after having gone into the peculiarities of their case histories and characters. The sort of drug that can help one particular patient only. So far this is still just a dream, but chemists are approaching their aim in a persistent and painstaking manner.

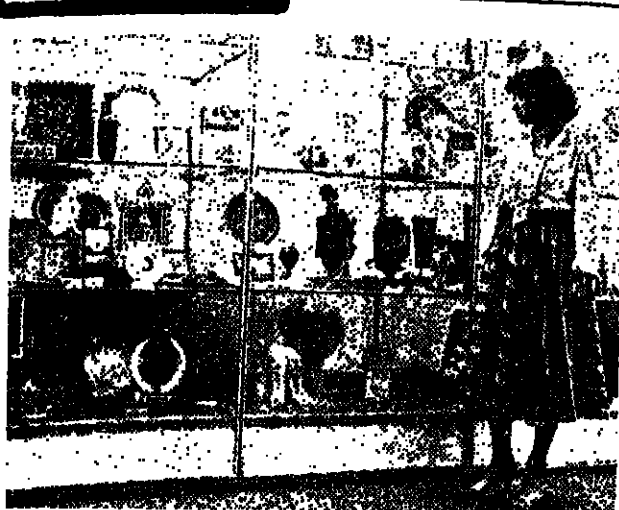
KINDNESS OF A SPECIAL SORT

What general qualities, in your opinion, should be possessed by a film director or by someone working in the arts? This question was put by the SOVIETSKAYA ROSSIA newspaper to film director Stanislav Rosolsky, who made the film "The Dawn Here Are Quiet", "Let's Live Till Monday" and "White Bird Black Bird".

I think that the most important quality in anyone is kindness, says Rosolsky. This kindness, however, should not be passive and all-forgiving. On the contrary, kindness should be active. To me, the essence of "Let's Live Till Monday" could be summarized as follows: "His most important gift was his ability to feel the sufferings of others as if they were his own. It is this gift that gives birth to rebels and poets". Dostoyevsky believed this to be the most important feature of the Russian national character. An artist needs this quality more than anybody else. He is sad not because of himself, but because of what is happening around him.

One can make a very truthful film, expose vice and show up shortcomings. Yet, if this is done by someone posing as a wise man, by someone who says without compassion: "Everything you do is wrong. Just see how funny you all look", then in such a person I see only the desire to assert himself, to make fun of people and to mock at their vices and troubles. I can't accept such an attitude though it might look truthful.

Places to visit



The Soviet Red Cross and Red Crescent

An eight-room museum has been opened at the Executive Committee offices of the Alliance of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies of the USSR (S. Charyomushkinsky Prospekt). Dedicated to societies' work in helping the victims of war and natural disasters it provides a comprehensive illustration of all sides of their activities. The Alliance today unites 105 million members.

On the display stands are photos of hospitals in Algeria, Ethiopia and Iran, and information showing the help given to victims of cyclones and earthquakes in Italy, Guatemala and Tunisia.

The exhibits pertaining to airborne medical units are of particular interest. The Alliance was the initiator of aviation medicine in this country. As early as 1928 it financed the first special aeroplanes working in this field.

GEORGIA'S SMALL TOWNS

A new town has appeared on the map of Georgia, a Soviet Transcaucasian republic. It is called Madneuli, which means "one town" in Georgian. Walking along the green streets of Madneuli, however, lined with orchards and vineyards on either side, it is hard to imagine that the city owes its construction to the ore mining works based on a major copper ore mine nearby.

A comparatively short time ago ore was extracted and processed at the mine by peasants in neighbouring villages on a seasonal basis. The building of the works and then later of the town around it, envisaged by the master plan for the social development of the district, had a double-pronged aim: first, to ensure a supply of valuable ore to industry and then to improve the living conditions of the population. To provide them with jobs and additional sources of income, thus halting the migration of inhabitants of the district to big cities.

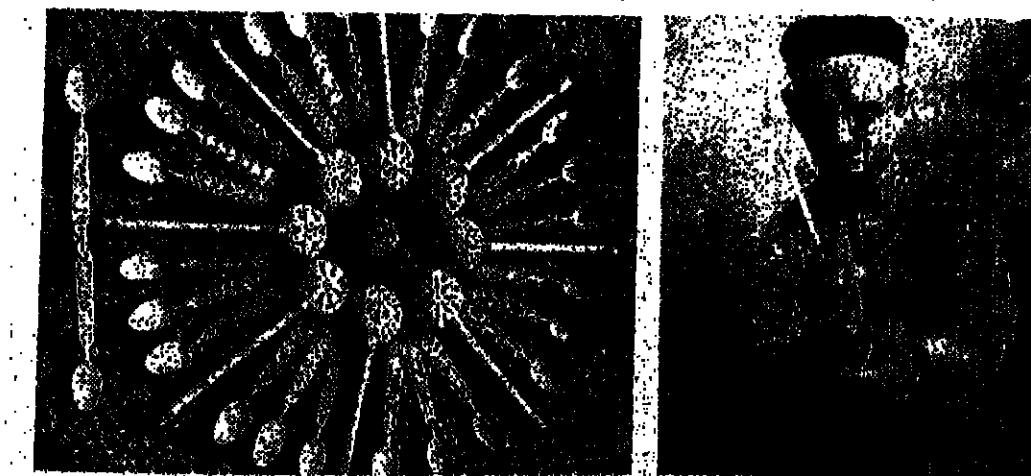
Each family living in Madneuli not only has a well-appointed apartment, but also a private plot of land for garden and vineyard. The city has shops, a palace of culture, schools, cinemas, a library as well as a television relay transmitter.

Catalogue of rare books

A recent catalogue of rare books, covering three centuries, has been put out by Lvov University.

It provides details of unique examples of the bookmaking art—many of which have only been preserved in single copies. They include a Polish adaptation in verse of the "Iliad" published in 1598 in Lvov. The Ostrozhak ABC is also a rarity, the only copy being in the possession of a Sofia library.

The catalogue dates from 1577 when the first Lvov Ivan Pyrydov publication, "The ABC" and "The Apostle", appeared. There are 760 listed items altogether in the catalogue.



Can a spoon be a work of art? 70-year-old Feliks Varganov, from Stavropol, has made it. Each wooden spoon he has made is distinguished by its intricate pattern and shape. His spoons are displayed at many exhibitions and have been acquired by many museums.

Science and technology

EARTH'S RADIUS GROWS LONGER

The radius of our planet is gradually growing longer. Soviet researchers hold that the Earth's radius has grown by a third since the Earth came into being as a space body. This change in size, in their opinion, is the result of an expansion in the ocean floor which occurs along the median oceanic ranges that encircle the planet. From one pole to the other, recently Soviet researchers obtained further confirmation of the correctness of this assumption—they recorded an expansion in ocean boundaries.

It would appear that the Pacific Ocean floor expands the most actively of all—linear size of its floor increasing by several centimetres. The Arctic Ocean expands most slowly of all.

The ocean floor, a TASS correspondent was told at the Institute of Geology of the USSR Academy of Sciences, expands because huge masses of matter descend from the depths of the planet and, erupting, force the oceanic crust apart. In the process the inside of our planet becomes less dense while its volume grows.

The Earth expands not constantly, but in a pulsation way. The full period, geologists maintain, lasts at times millions of years.

The increase in the Earth's volume tells on its movement. It gradually slows down. A good deal of proof in support of this theory has been accumulated. One of the last pieces of proof has been provided by coral sections which are several hundred years old. Corals, like trees, record diurnal changes in their body. Annual rings of ancient coral include 481 marks and new coral—365, the number of days in a year.

Children try their hands at cartoons

A film studio in the Estonian town of Rapla, "only employs" people who are under seven years of age.

Those who run this unusual studio base their work on the peculiarities of children's psychology. Little children enjoy drawing and, at a tender age, their imagination is limitless, a quality that is much sought after by the artist.

The first cartoon put out by the studio began with the children being set around a big table and asked to let their imaginations run on the subject of

HIGHLIGHTING PROPERTIES OF CRYSTALS

To determine the properties of semiconductor crystals grown in an ingot used to be considered impossible. They would reveal their secrets only when stripped of their outer layers.

Thanks to a method suggested at the chair of physics of the Riga Polytechnical Institute it has now proved possible, however, to look behind the thick casing and in this way to determine whether what is inside corresponds in technological requirements. What remained invisible even to an X-ray, can now be seen quite clearly when electrical current is passed, for the purpose through an ingot lying on a magnetic field the picture of the crystal appears on an oscilloscope screen. It thus becomes possible to determine its shape and the size of its cross-section. The entire operation takes seconds. This kind of X-ray procedure can easily be set up in science laboratories and at factories.



'VITYAZ' OFF AGAIN

The "Vityaz" research ship, which recently returned from her maiden voyage, put out to sea again and is on her way to explore the Cayman Deep which lies south of Cuba.

In the photo: the "Vityaz" in port at Novorossiysk before setting sail.

"Little Red Riding-Hood". There were many interesting drawings—all the children turned out to be born cartoonists.

Specialization was next on the agenda. Some of the children were found to be better at animals, others at landscapes, and still others at people. The drawings finished, the children then recorded the sound track—the artists thus became actors.

The premiere of the cartoon took place at the Rapla kindergarten where it received a warm welcome.

VIEWPOINT

Capital construction in USSR: why the slow-down?

Alexander DEDUL

The Soviet Union spends about 20 per cent of its national income annually on the expansion and renewal of its fixed assets. During the past decade 1,128,000 million roubles were spent on this purpose. In physical terms this amounts to 3,200 new large industrial enterprises, a great number of modernized projects, new major railways and roads, oil and gas pipelines and new hydraulic, heat and atomic power stations. Thousands of schools, kindergartens and nurseries and out-patient departments, retail-trade and catering establishments, as well as sports, cultural and recreational facilities. About 175,000 million roubles were spent on housing and public amenities. This means that 100 million Soviet citizens were able to improve their housing conditions. About 200 new towns appeared on the country's map during these years.

Experience has shown, however, that a stable growth in the national income can no longer be ensured through a simple building-up of production capacities. Besides, against a background of fast growing capital investment, a slow-down in the growth rate for national income took place.

Our economists have provided the following explanation for this—the country's productive forces have reached the level when possibilities of extensive growth have been largely exhausted. The way forward now lies via intensified production and the better utilization of existing resources.

On the other hand, an excessive increase in the number of unfinished projects also commands a shift in priorities. The reduction in the number of unfinished projects to a standard level, is equivalent to 23,000 million roubles of extra investments. The fifth five-year plan has already taken into account these factors.

Experience shows that money invested in modernizing a plant pays back three times faster than money put into new projects. At the same time working conditions are improved, the technological level of the enterprises is raised, as well as their performance and the quality of their products.

To give an example, 40 factories and combines have been modernized in the Ivanovo Region known as the country's textile mill. More than 40,000 units of technological equipment were installed and 124,000 machine-tools and machines updated. As a result production went up by 23 per cent, and there was a considerable improvement in quality. The new equipment facilitated the release of 27,000 workers which is particularly important in the present prevailing conditions of an inadequate working force. Workers' and engineers' productivity increased by 60 per cent. To have achieved all this via new construction would have entailed an investment increase of 500 million.

Better management, policy and economic measures will be responsible for 50 per cent of the planned investment in production output. This means that lower investment growth rates will not hinder the overall trend towards higher industrial output.

FROM THE SOVIET PRESS

EKIBASTUZ COAL

The Ekibastuz basin in Kazakhstan, one of the largest in our country, contains about 14,000 million tonnes of coal, writes PRAYDA. Coal from Ekibastuz is used at 20 large thermal power stations in Siberia, the Urals and Kazakhstan. Each day 3,000 railway trucks leave Ekibastuz carrying the cheapest coal in our country. The Bogaty, the world's largest open-cut seam, produces 30 million tonnes of coal a year.

WESTERN SIBERIA AS

GEOLOGISTS' MAIN OBJECTIVE

Why do they attribute such tremendous significance to the accelerated development of natural resources in Western Siberia? How will your ministry contribute to carrying out this programme? In an interview with SMENA magazine Boris Shcherbin, Minister of Building Enterprises of the Oil and Gas Industry of the USSR, provides an answer to these questions.

Western Siberia supplies our country with over half of the oil-Union production of oil and with forty per cent of its natural gas.

Looking towards the immediate future, Tyumen alone will be producing one million tonnes of oil and condensate per day by April 1984, and 1,000 million cubic metres of gas per day by January 1985.

Oil and gas is not just fuel. It forms the basis of the chemical industry producing a wide range of new materials and compounds which, when further processed, become implements of labour and thus help to raise productivity.

In other words, over a comparatively short period of time, Siberia has come to play such a significant role in the country's economy that without its active participation no large-scale economic problem can now be solved. I am sure that its role will grow as years go by, because even known resources here enable us to achieve a considerable expansion in the production of hydrocarbons.

Our ministry has projects virtually all over the Soviet Union, from its western borders to the Far East, from the Arctic to the hot Central Asian deserts. We develop oil and gas fields, build gas works and compressor and pumping stations and lay pipelines for crude oil and oil products.

Although the volume of work that we carry out in various regions of the country is considerable, our main priority areas both in scale and significance, is Western Siberia—we are involved in all facets of the development of Siberia's oil and gas.

CHARACTER MADE TO ORDER?

Is it possible to change one's character? Dr. Yu. Alexandrovsky, head of the clinical psychology laboratory at the Institute of Pharmacology, gives his views on this subject in TRUD.

Many ailments are caused by our nerves, Alexandrovsky emphasizes. A quarrel may result in a hypertension disease or, still worse, bring on a heart attack. Nerves hit at a person's weak points. If he is predisposed towards bronchial asthma, this ailment will be aggravated after several nervous shake-ups. As in well known, feeling is more difficult than removing the cause of a disease.

If, for instance, those patients who find themselves at risk, must "reform" their character. Modern pharmacology has quite powerful methods of treating certain psychic or other derangements.

Жуков 116

ENTERTAINMENT

PROFILES

Revaz CHKHEIDZE



There is an unusual monument in the Alazan valley—a monument to a soldier's father. This is not simply a token of gratitude from the younger generation to the fathers and grandfathers who defended our homeland and our peace—what makes it unique is the fact that it commemorates the hero of Revaz Chkheidze's film, "A Soldier's Father", which tells the story of Georgi Makharashvili, an ordinary peasant, who goes to the front to see his son. Finding himself in the very thick of the battle and fighting his way as far as Berlin to have his son die in his arms only several days before V-day, the old man still retains his humanity, kindness and belief in a happy future. The story is profoundly tragic and common to all mankind. It is probably this latter quality that must have added to the film's success both in the Soviet Union and abroad (in 1968 it won a "Capitol Jupiter" at the 2nd International Rome Film Festival).

It is hard to believe that someone who made

film of such tremendous emotional impact was in fact never in action himself (in 1943 Chkheidze entered the directing department at the Tbilisi Drama Institute). But one should note that in this film which is basically about war, the director sought to reveal the motivating factors behind the behaviour of an ordinary man.

This interest in the motives of people's conduct, in ordinary human fate, and a search for simplicity are already visible in Chkheidze's early works. It was a search that turned out to be uneven and to have its pitfalls.

The subject of man and earth, which became of increasingly greater concern for the artist, was broached, though indirectly, in "A Soldier's Father" but it received its first major treatment in the film "The Saplings" and an even profounder treatment in the director's latest film, "Your Son, Earth". The latter movie saw a fairly surprising about-turn in Chkheidze's artistic approach in the choice of hero. Normally the main characters in his films were small insignificant-looking people, "ordinary folk" as it were. Instead the hero of his latest film is the secretary of a Party district committee (in fact the movie is subtitled "The Story of a Party District Committee Secretary").

As it happens, the film, which tackles important problems, could be thought of as a poster describing what sort of people these secretaries are, particularly since the hero is practically devoid of any private life and the viewer has to form an opinion of his human qualities based on his routine work, important or not so important at district or republican level. Still, proceeding from the same logic of human conduct, Chkheidze made an excellent job of substantiating and justifying his hero's every deed and gesture. This is a colourful and vital film which deals with realistic and ingenious problems and deeds, thus the viewer is able to identify himself as closely with the fate of Georgi Toradze as with that of Georgi Makharashvili.

Revaz Chkheidze has an enviable reserve of sheer energy and drive, a teacher, a member of parliament and a long-time director of the Georgian Film Studios, he is still childlike in his avid interest in life and art. Chkheidze is currently working on a Soviet-Spanish screen adaptation of "Don Quixote". To make a film of this classic has been a long-standing dream of his.

Vera ZHELOVA

Results of All-Union Film Festival

Some 500 film directors from all the Union republics participated in the 15th All-Union Film Festival, which ended today in Tallinn, the capital of Soviet Estonia. More than 110 films made by 39 Soviet film studios were submitted for the judgement of the jury.

The feature film "People in the Marshland" has won the main prize at the All-Union Film Festival. This film from Soviet Byelorussia is a story about the profound socio-economic transformations which took place in the Byelorussian countryside after the 1917 October Revolution.

New exhibition at Voronezh art museum

The works of early 20th-century Russian artists make up an exhibition which has opened at the Voronezh museum of fine arts. The exhibits include an album of drawings by Alexander Benois, and paintings by Yelena Kiselyova and Boris Kuznetsov. These are recent additions to the museum's collection and are on view for the first time.

Visitors are particularly interested in the works of Yelena Kiselyova, who was a student of Ilya Repin. The great master considered her to be one of the most gifted graduates of the St Petersburg Academy of Arts.

The daughter of Andrei Kiselyov, a well-known mathematician and educator who wrote school textbooks, Kiselyova was

born in Voronezh where she was a student at the local art school. Here she made a number of sketches for her well-known painting, "Whitewashing", two of which are now in the possession of the Voronezh museum. For this work Kiselyova earned the official title of artist and a painting trip to France. The portrait of The Beautiful Hortensia was painted in Paris in 1908 and the artist's compatriots are now able to see it for the first time. Together with fourteen more works as well as photos and reproductions of many pictures which are now to be found in various museums and private collections abroad, this portrait was donated by Yelena Kiselyova to her native city not long before her death in 1974.



Moscow's Yermolov Theatre has put on a new production of "Vasilisa Melentyeva", a play by the great Russian dramatist Alexander Ostrovsky. "Vasilisa Melentyeva" was given its first performance in 1888 at the Maly Theatre, said Vladimir Andreyev, Chief Artistic Director. Many outstanding actors have made their names in this play. We were particularly attracted by the work because among those actresses who played the lead in it was Maria Yermolova after whom our own theatre is named.

A scene from the play. I. Solov'yov as Ivan the Terrible and S. Golovina as Tatyana Anna. Photo by Mikhail Strizhev

CULTURAL CONTACTS

USSR has been announced by the All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions, the USSR Ministry of Culture and the USSR Film Makers Union. All the 5,000 amateur film studios which exist in our country are eligible to enter the competition. It will be in three rounds, starting in April and finishing in December.

Books. An exhibition of the world's oldest books, which are preserved in Tartu, Estonia, has opened at the library of Telu University. Among the collection of 3.5 million volumes are many manuscripts and unique first editions. 70 manuscripts date back to before the age of the printing press. They were obtained from monasteries and from the collections of academics.

Famous Soviet musicians will appear in a documentary on which filming has already started in Petrozavodsk. A joint Soviet-French television crew are making the documentary. Other locations will be Moscow, Leningrad, Kiev and Zagorak. Gosteleradio of the USSR has kept up long-standing cultural contacts with other countries. The organization receives numerous requests for joint TV films to be made on the Soviet arts. American, British and West German television networks have approached Gosteleradio with requests for help in filming the forthcoming Tchaikovsky Competition in Moscow, and this autumn Armand Hammer Productions want to make a one-hour programme dedicated to the bicentenary of the Kirov Ballet in Leningrad. Danish TV cameramen have finished just filming the Kirov's new ballet, "Naples, or the Fisherman and His Prince".

As far as science is concerned, colleagues from Paris will be given assistance to film a programme on Soviet achievements in space, a subject that has attracted a number of television companies from the United States, Japan, Finland, and some other countries, which are preparing programmes to mark the 25th anniversary of the launching of the first Soviet earth satellite.

Gosteleradio has been co-operating for many years with the Finnish company of Yleisradio. On the eve of this country's 60th anniversary our partners in Helsinki intend to make a television series on the Soviet Baltic republics. British commercial television wants to make a programme on the Russian Federation, on the Ukraine, Central Asia and the Caucasus.

FACTS and EVENTS

Literature. "Modern Portuguese Stories", containing works by 25 authors, is the title of an anthology soon to be published in the Soviet Union under an agreement for 1982-85 signed in Moscow between the USSR Writers Union and the Association of Portuguese Authors. The agreement envisages the reciprocal exchange of information and periodicals and the publication of new works by Soviet and Portuguese authors.

Competitions. A national competition of amateur films devoted to the 60th anniversary of the

Over a hundred works by Boris Talberg are now on view at Moscow Central Artists Club (14/10 Krymskaya Emb), including monumental art, easel paintings, graphic works and drawings. Talberg made his name with the two external mosaic panels, "The Victory of Russian Armour" and "The Popular War", which decorate the building of the Borodino Battle Panorama, and the "Hospitality" panel at the Olympic Village cultural centre.



• "Dance" • "Estate"

BUSINESS

COMEX: COOPERATION IN FULL SWING

Recently a Comex delegation was in Moscow to establish closer contacts with Soviet specialists. Delegation head Henri De launay stressed that his firm has been doing business with the Soviet Union for the past 15 years.



Henri De launay, head of the Comex delegation, with Alexander Volkov, head of the Comex delegation.

We began by purely scientific contacts, he points out, but later developed into industry and trade. We have already supplied the Soviet Ministry for the Oil and Gas Industry with sophisticated equipment for drilling at deep depths. This did well on the Caspian offshore shelf and off Sakhalin. Agreement has been reached on the supply of deep-

building oil platforms for the Soviet Union.

Recently the Soviet Union and France signed a large contract on Soviet natural gas deliveries over a period of 25 years. Until recently France bought gas mainly from Algeria and Norway, but she now has another partner in the Soviet Union. The contract will facilitate our industrial and trading relations with the USSR, De launay stressed.

Hopefully our relations will continue to be stable and to promote bilateral trade and economic cooperation, he emphasized.

Alexander VOLKOV

TECHNOEXPORT AT YOUR SERVICE

Technoexport is one of the oldest foreign trade organizations in this country, says Ivan Novikov, head of Technoexport's planning and budgeting department.

Today Technoexport cooperates with firms and organizations in more than 70 countries in the construction of enterprises in the light and medical industries and of health establishments, as well as of higher, secondary special and other educational institutions. It also prospects for all sorts of minerals, builds oil extraction projects. In the socialist countries 300 projects have thus been built.

Among these are enterprises in light industry in Mongolia and Cuba. We have helped build hospitals in Vietnam, Laos, Mongolia, Yugoslavia and KPDR. In recent years, oncological and infectious hospitals in the Bator, in Mongolia, have been opened, as well as a clinical and multipurpose complex in the city of Tuzla and 156-bed medical clinic in Sarajevo.

In Yugoslavia, five hospitals are being renovated in Kampuchea.

With Soviet assistance, more than 20 vocational schools have been built in Vietnam, Mongolia, Laos and Cuba.

Soviet prospectors have helped locate and initiate the extraction of antimony at major coal fields in Vietnam; to locate a gas field in the GDR; deposits of copper, molybdenum, gold and fluorapatite in Mongolia and of nickel and oil in Cuba.

Of late, Technoexport has been helping socialist countries to prospect for offshore oil. It first initiated this type of enterprise on the continental shelf off the southern part of Vietnam.

Teams from the GDR, Poland and the USSR carry out joint prospecting on the Baltic shelf. In the near future, it is planned to conclude contracts for prospecting on the Black Sea shelf off Bulgaria and on the continental shelf off Cuba.

Swiss company displays plasma deposition

The USSR State Committee for Science and Technology recently sponsored a seminar on powder metallurgy at which the Swiss company of Plasmotechnica introduced Soviet specialists to the methods of plasma film deposition. The emphasis was made on the use of the above process in the manufacture of turbine blades.

EXHIBITIONS

Exhibition Hall, All-Union Society for Nature Protection (Association of the Krutik, Town-House, 15 Krutikskaya St). Exhibition: "Homeland", by Moscow painters, sculptors and graphic artists; their works are dedicated to the country's natural, architectural monuments. April, noon to 6 p.m. Metro Proltrava.

Exhibition Hall, USSR Artists Union (10 Kuznetsky Most St). Oil, easel paintings and book illustrations by B. Bazov, D. Dely, 11 a.m. to 5 p.m. on weekends. Metro Kuznetsky Most.

CONCERT HALLS

Variety Theatre (20/2 Bersenevskaya Emb), 25 (aft), 25 (eve) — Soviet song programme: "People Always Need a Song", 25 (aft), 26 — Vladimir Vysotsky in a one-man show: "I'm Out Alone".

Covered Stadium Complex, 24, 25 — The Syochiku Variety Show from Japan.

Leningrad Stadium, Palace of Sport (Luzhniky), 24, 25 — Elder Yezhov's series: "A Writer and the Cinema".

SPORTS

FOOTBALL
Dynamo Stadium, 25 — Moscow Dynamo vs Kharkov Metalist, 5 p.m.
Leningrad Stadium, 26 — Moscow Spartak vs Dnepropetrovsk Dnepr, 7 p.m.

ICE HOCKEY
Krylya Sovetov Palace of Sport (10 Tolbukhina St), 24 and 25 — National junior championship, 10 a.m., 1 p.m., 4 p.m. and 7 p.m., both days.

The matches feature eight teams — Moscow Spartak, Kazan Yunost, CAC, Ufa Salavat Yulayev, Minsk Yunost, Togliatti Torpedo, Voskresensk Khimik, Moscow Krylya Sovetov — vying for the national title.

RACING
Hippodrome (22, Bogovaya St), 25 — Racing and trotting, 1 p.m.

WEATHER

April 24/26
Cloudy with clear spells, occasional showers. Gusts easterly wind. Between 9° and plus 17° at night. Daytime temperatures plus 7° to 12°.

SOVIET-FINNISH BUSINESS CONTACTS

"Exports to the Soviet Union are vital for the Finnish economy," Mika Tiivola, Chairman of the Union Bank of Finland, told our correspondent.

In 1981, trade between the two countries is estimated to have reached a record level of five thousand million rubles. The trade protocol for this year provides for about the same amount of trade. This year, Soviet orders are expected to provide jobs for at least 150,000 Finnish workers. In metalworking, for instance, these orders promote technical progress and are a positive influence on employment in other industries.

As before, Soviet supplies of energy fuels to Finland in 1982 will make up the bulk of this country's exports to Finland. Finland is to buy eight million tonnes of Soviet oil. At the same time, there is to be a ten per cent increase in Soviet deliveries of machinery and equipment this year, noted Mika Tiivola. At present, Finland is one of the biggest Western importers of Soviet industrial plant.

Apart from trade, an increasing amount of business cooperation between the two countries consists in the joint construction of major projects. In industrial cooperation, and joint ventures in the markets of third countries.

The Chairman of the Union Bank of Finland, country's leading financial institution, was in Moscow at the invitation of the USSR State Bank.

Philately

Wild berries

The USSR Ministry of Communications has issued a series of five stamps depicting edible wild berries. The four-kopek stamp depicts cloudberry (Rubus Chamaemorus); the six-kopek stamp, the great bilberry (Vaccinium Myrtillus); the 10-kopek stamp, the stone-berry (Rubus Saxatilis); the 15-kopek stamp, the cornel (Cornus); and the 22-kopek stamp, wild strawberries (Fragaria).

Artist Ivan Sushchenko. Variegated offset printing.



Soviet books at the first Algerian book fair

The USSR will put around 2,000 publications on display at the first international book fair in Algeria, among them works on political economy, on the history of the Soviet Union and its present-day economic and cultural achievements as well as fiction textbooks and dictionaries. A Soviet delegation comprising representatives of the USSR State Committee for Printing, Publishing and Book Distribution of the USSR, Copyright Agency VAAIP and V/O Mezhdunarodnaya Kniga will negotiate with Algerian and other participants at the fair. VAAIP alone maintains links with over a hundred publishing and copyright organizations in developing countries, many of whose representatives will be present at the fair. There is an

expanding exchange of fictional and scientific works as well as books on art. Soviet publishers, for instance, have established an extensive library of translations of Arab literature. Among recent publications are works by the Algerian writer Tahar Kaddour, the Palestinian poet Mu'in Baki, the Iraqi novelist Sukheil Idria, and many others.

We are convinced that the first Algerian international book fair will be an important world cultural event, stressed Vasily Mochalov, leader of the VAAIP delegation at the fair. On our part, he continued, we will promote the fair's success in every way, as well as expanding cultural links with our Arab partners.

Georgi ILYUSHKO

Hungary displays new shoes for exports

The Bureau of the Trade-Councilor at the Hungarian Embassy has opened an exhibition at its Moscow showrooms of samples of footwear which it plans to export to this country in 1982.

We have been showing hundreds of samples to Soviet specialists, said the Director, General of Technimpex, a Hungarian foreign trade enterprise. Most of our shoes, which constitute 17 per cent of all the Hungarian footwear exports to the Soviet Union, are for women.

The shoes were designed by pattern makers from Hungary, France, Italy and the FRG. This has made it possible to take into account fashions, which are expected to be "in" next year. Shoes for good athletes will be shown as well as sportswear. They will be increased deliveries of the so-called comfortable models. The colours of the shoes will range from golden to green with a metallic sheen. All in all, 25,000 models of Hungarian shoes are on display.

WHAT'S ON?

April 24-26

THEATRES

Palace of Congresses, Bolshoi Theatre performances: 24 (mat) — Rimsky-Korsakov, "The Tsar's Bride" (opera); 24 (eve) — Herfel, "Vain Precautions" (ballet); 25 (mat) — Moscow Classical Ballet concert programme; 25 (eve) — Kuchaturian, "Cipollino" (ballet); 26 — Molsesov Dance Ensemble.

Bolshoi Theatre (Sverdlov Sq). 24 — Mozart, "Così fan tutte"; 25 (mat) — Musorgsky, "Boris Godunov" (opera); 25 (eve) — Gavril, Il, Torelli, Rameau, Mozart, "The so-Fascinating Sounds" (ballet); 26 (mat) — Mozart, "Don Giovanni" (opera); 26 (eve) — Double-bill: Gubarevskiy, "Tandem"; Leonovskiy, "Il Pagliaccio" (opera); 26 — Palko, "Legend About Jegem d'Arc".

Opera Theatre (6 Puskhinskaya St). 24 (mat) — Feltman, "An Old Comedy"; 24 (eve) — Mytulin, "Girls in a Hurry"; 25

(mat, aft) — one-act ballets: Castagnoli, "Pinochio"; Khrantsov, "Children from Our Backyard"; 25 (eve), Loew, "My Fair Lady"; 26 — Ziv, "Museum Artists".

FILMS

Yaroslav the Wise, 2 parts (Mosfilm and Dorzhenko studios).

The story of Prince Yaroslav of Kiev in a film dedicated to the city's 1,500th anniversary, to be celebrated this May.

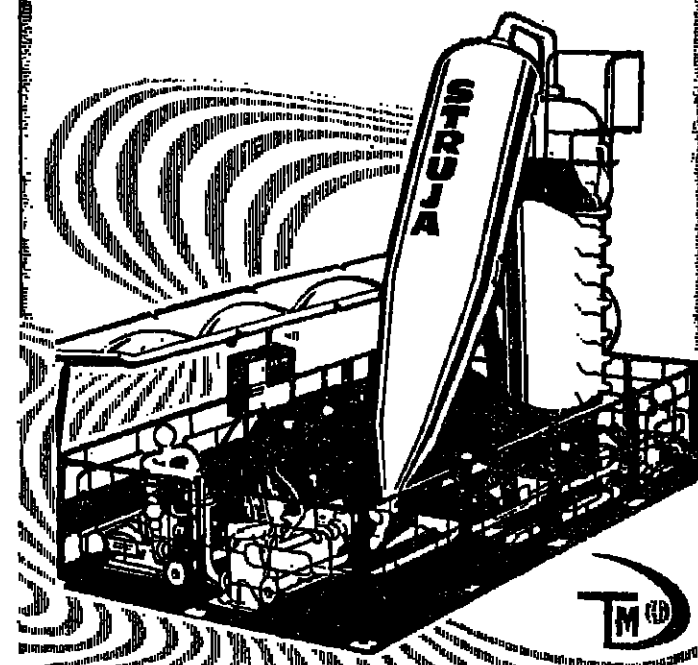
Cinema "Rossiya" (Pushkinskaya Sq), Metro Puskhinskaya. "Otkryt" (Prospekt Kaluzhskiy) in a one-man show: "I'm Out Alone".

Where is He Got to? (Jednostudio).

The popular cinema and theatre actor, Mikhail Boyarskiy, in a musical comedy about an amateur group attempts to take part in a Moscow arts festival.

Cinema "Leningrad" (13 Walter Ulbricht St), Metro Sokol.

INFORMATION No. 32, 1982



TECHMASHEXPORT

Handwritten text: "April 24-26"